

## The Ottawa Free Trader.

(Weekly Edition.)  
Published Every Saturday Morning  
Nos. 810 and 812 La Salle Street.  
(Corner Sherwood Block.)  
WM. OSMAN & SONS, Proprietors.  
TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.  
In advance, per annum.....\$1.50  
If not paid till end of three months.....1.75  
If not paid till end of six months.....2.00  
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## THE WEEKLY EDITION.

Ottawa, Illinois, June 7, 1890.

## THE NEWS.

## SUNDAY.

President Harrison was at Pittsburgh yesterday, the guest of the Scotch-Irish congress, and held a reception at the Exposition building from 9 to 10 a. m., where he met 3,000 people.

The race for the Whitsuntide Plate was run at Manchester, England, yesterday and won by E. Blane's colt Reverend. The stake is worth \$18,500 to the winner.

Explorer Stanley intends to visit the United States in the fall on a lecturing tour.

## TUESDAY.

At the Cook County Democratic convention yesterday the delegates to the state convention were instructed to vote for William Fitzgerald for state treasurer. Resolutions were adopted declaring in favor of the Australian ballot system, the amending of the compulsory school law, and endorsing Gen. Palmer for United States senator.

Fire broke out early yesterday morning in a St. Louis tenement building, and a man named Scholtham, 70 years of age, was smothered to death in his bed. His son, the latter's wife and two sons, are not expected to survive their injuries. A Mrs. Mary Hauss and her little son were also badly burned. The lessee of the building is under arrest on suspicion of having set fire to it.

At Lake George, near Ottawa, Canada, an old man named Champeau gave his grandchildren and their mother some poisonous roots to eat, also taking some himself. Three of the children died from the effects and the rest of the family, including Champeau, are considered in great danger.

The impression prevails in Washington that the tariff bill will not be materially changed by the senate finance committee, but certain senators will enter a protest against such propositions as are supposed to be objectionable to their respective constituents.

Seven hundred stonecutters employed in Pittsburgh and Allegheny City, Pa., struck yesterday for an advance of four cents an hour in wages. They have been receiving \$3.60 per day. About 1,100 carpenters in Cincinnati also quit work.

A young Lancashire weaver has taken pity on the lonely condition of Queen Victoria and has offered to marry her, or would allow some other fellow to do it if he were paid a small sum of money! He was arrested as a lunatic.

## WEDNESDAY.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers met at Pittsburgh yesterday. Important changes in the scale of wages are likely to be adopted, and a strike is considered to be among the possibilities.

The annual national convention of the Catholic Order of Foresters opened in Chicago yesterday. Delegates representing 177 courts in the United States and Canada are present.

John S. Bell, chief of the Secret Service Division of the Treasury at Washington, has been dismissed, having failed to comply with a request for his resignation.

The Illinois State Democratic convention meets at Springfield this afternoon to nominate State officers.

Ohio has captured a defaulter and brought him back from Canada—the first blood under the new treaty regulations. Canada is no longer a healthy resort for bootleggers.

Speaker Reed's banishment of the saloon from the basement of the capitol is regarded as a movement in the interest of Vice President Morton, as all the Republican members are now obliged to carry their "pocket pistols" to his buffet to load up.

If we can't any longer have the Louisiana lottery in English, French and German, we can have one like it in Choctaw. The legislature of the Choctaw Nation has chartered a lottery company with a capital of \$900,000, and the stock having been subscribed and paid in, the concern is said to be about ready to begin business. A large share of the profits are to be turned over to the Choctaw Orphan asylum.

The attempt to get up a meeting of the Republican National Executive Committee at Washington has utterly failed. Quay has returned to Florida and Clarkson is on his way to California. When the subject was mentioned to them, and other members of the committee, the New York Herald Washington correspondence says: "They had no hesitancy in saying that the next house will be democratic in spite of all effort, and they did not

propose, in the face of certain disaster, to make themselves a party to it."

Says the Chicago Herald: "The season of the mad-dog is at hand, and from this time on he will be a rather conspicuous object of public interest." It will be found, we apprehend, on a statistical examination of the subject, that there is no greater popular error than that which makes the hot season, or "the dog days," the season of the mad-dog. Dogs go mad mainly when deprived of water, and that is more apt to occur in midwinter, when all the ponds and streams are frozen over, than in the heat of summer, though it may occur occasionally that dogs cannot obtain water in seasons of extreme drought. Dogs properly fed and watered never go mad spontaneously.

## HILL.

Herr Witte, of the Ottawa Wochenblatt, takes strenuous issue with the Ottawa Republican on its denial that Hill has "alienated a large following of voters of German nationality," and its statement that Hill has "alienated only a few disappointed office-seekers, and where Hill has alienated one Col. Plumb alienated five Republicans, and yet was re-elected by 5,000 votes."

Herr Witte is very positive that the flippant remarks of the Republican that the alienation of Germans extends only to a few disappointed office-seekers, won't begin to hold water. In the distribution of patronage over his district Hill has not only systematically slighted, but has stepped aside to insult the Germans. For example, when remonstrated with by a very prominent and influential German of this county for his manner of disposing of the La Salle post office, Hill said: "You Germans of La Salle ought to be abundantly satisfied with your treatment by the Republican party; having not only the recorder and probate clerk, but the state senator given you." (As if it was any of Hill's business how many offices the Germans have in this county.) His treatment of Mr. Bubeck, a gentleman of the highest respectability, and applicant for the La Salle post office, was simply scandalous. He gave him the most flattering promises of support at the same time, when in fact he had already a week before sent in the name of his opponent! Other instances of his duplicity towards Germans of this county are given, as in the case of Al. F. Schoch, applicant for bank examiner. And so it has been all over his district. He belongs to the greasy, slippery category of politicians, without conscience, and therefore ever the most dangerous. Do the Germans owe him any support? God forbid. If he is nominated for reelection, they will simply drown him by their votes!

Brother Witte, however, will find that he is wasting his plaints on the desert air. Hill will be re-nominated without a solitary kick in the convention, and all the German Republicans, with Witte in the lead, will walk up to the polls on election day and vote for him as meekly and obediently as the African bows to his fetish.

## MCKINLEY BILL IN THE SENATE.

The Sherman-Morrill game of having the McKinley tariff bill considered by the senate finance committee in full body instead of referring it to the subcommittee was evidently not understood when sprung upon the committee. The first interpretation was that it meant indefinite postponement of the bill, it being obvious that, with but one Republican majority in the committee, and that one, like Allison, a tariff reformer, it would take "forever" for the committee to agree on a bill to be reported to the senate. It transpires, however, that the Sherman-Morrill game meant something very different. It was really a very cunning scheme to force the bill through the senate intact, as the Republicans, with their one majority, could have been compelled to act as a unit on every item in the schedules, or otherwise leave the Democrats masters of the situation, a result which, no matter how greatly two or three Republicans might have desired to cut down excessive taxation, they would not have dared openly to bring about. On the contrary, they would have been dragged into allowing the bill to go back to the senate substantially as it passed the house.

Thus understood, the Democrats on the committee objected to the arrangement, and being joined by the weak-kneed Republicans, it was broken up and the other scheme adopted of returning to the usual method of working by subcommittees, only that all the Republican members shall compose one and all the Democratic members the other subcommittee. This—as subcommittee work is done in secret—will give the Republican tariff reformers all the opportunity they want of cutting and slashing at the bill, though they may not be able to accomplish anything; and it will give the Democrats an opportunity, by preparing a set of low tariff schedules, to catch the eye of the country; and when both schemes are presented to be fought out on the floor of the senate, the Democrats will be able to harvest to themselves all the glory there is in it, while, as there

is no gag rule in the senate as in the house, the debate can be prolonged indefinitely and final action on the bill put off to next Christmas.

## THE CENSUS.

The let down at the last moment of Census Commissioner Porter in the matter of answering certain questions of the enumerators in regard to health and mortgage indebtedness involves a good deal more than appears on its face. The exception being made on the ground that the questions invaded individual privacy, the point comes up, are not nearly all the other questions to be asked by the enumerators objectionable on the same ground? Many people are very sensitive about telling their age, place of birth, whether they can read or write, &c. Most manufacturers dislike to tell how much capital they have invested, how many hands they employ, or the value of products turned out. And so through the list of all the professions, trades, and other pursuits. The ground being conceded that answers concerning health and disease and mortgage indebtedness cannot be legally enforced, the whole case of such a census as congress proposed to have taken is surrendered, and the work is whittled down to the simple constitutional authorization of taking an "enumeration of the inhabitants." This is an exceedingly simple matter and can all be done in one day, as it is done once in every ten years in England.

In this review the "let up" by Gen. Porter on any of his questions is most unfortunate. It is an actual concession of the point that the powers of congress are restricted to an enumeration of the inhabitants, and that the answers to all questions beyond that are purely voluntary and may be given in a haphazard, random way or refused entirely. The statistics gathered in such a way, covering so vast a field as that included in the superintendent's schedules, must thus necessarily prove one-sided, imperfect and useless. It were better to drop the whole thing and begin over. It would save many millions of money and avert a conspicuous humiliation and failure. Gen. Porter had no honorable alternative but to insist strenuously on an answer to every question or drop the whole business.

A week ago a strange dog appeared in St. Joseph township, Champaign county, in this state, and bit a pup belonging to a man named Shreve. A few days later, while playing with some children, the pup began to snap at them and bit seven of them. The pup was tied up and anxiously watched, and next day died with all the symptoms of hydrophobia.

Whereupon C. B. Hostetter, the owner of a madstone at Tuscola, was telegraphed for, and upon his arrival the stone was applied to the children and adhered to all except one. The parents of the children, however, were not satisfied, and Dr. Gibler, at the head of the Pasteur Institute in New York, was telegraphed to know on what terms the children would be treated there if brought to him. He replied that they would be treated regardless of the question of pay. A local collection was then taken up and the children, accompanied with two or three of their parents, were sent to New York, where they arrived on Saturday. On Sunday they were taken to the Institute and all of them in succession treated with a hypodermic injection of the solution of hydrophobia virus, according to the Pasteur formula. The children and the parents in charge of them are provided with a comfortable boarding place where they will be kept and daily treated during the prescribed term, which is usually about two weeks.

While the chances are decided that all the children will return perfectly cured, there will yet be doubt whether the cure is to be attributed to the madstone or the Pasteur treatment. Again, a doubt is raised whether the dog really had hydrophobia, as it is said other dogs in the vicinity have manifested similar symptoms of hydrophobia from having been poisoned by a weed which produces them.

In the big muddle the Chicago people are worrying now about a site for the World's Fair, Frank I. Cannon, editor of the Ogden, Utah, Standard, comes to their relief with a proposition that seems particularly to catch their fancy, if it can be carried out. Of course the plan, if adopted, will at once dispose of the lake front and Jackson park and render Garfield park and the adjoining vacant territory a necessity, as it will require at least 750 acres of ground. It is to lay out the grounds in such a way as to make them an earth map of the United States. Allowing a square yard for a square mile of the territory of every state, this earth map would simply show the size and boundaries of all the states and territories, and in addition the plan contemplates to show also their rivers, mountains and lakes—all their elevations, depressions, declivities and canons. In proportion to the actual size that a square yard bears to a square mile. Besides these, in the grounds representing each state would be given specimen productions of the soil and climate of each state. Of course railroad routes, canals, &c., could also be

accurately placed upon such a map, and an ambitious young territory like Utah, with abundance of ground to spare, could give us something larger than a toy representation of Salt Lake City and the Mormon Temple. Arizona would be big enough to give us a fair representation of Casa Grande; Oregon of Mount Hood, &c., though the District of Columbia, confined to 100 square yards, could give but a thin representation of the Capitol, White House, Treasury building, Pennsylvania avenue, &c., and New York and other Eastern and Middle States would be choked for space to present their leading cities, even in miniature. Oh, the plan is beautiful enough in imagination and reads like a dream, but unless each state should take hold with spirit and determination for itself and stop at no expenditure to do itself justice, the time and expense involved, any one can see at a glance, would be such as to render idle and absurd any serious thought of carrying it out.

The Wilson bill, to overcome the effect of the late "original package" decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, has passed the U. S. senate and no doubt will pass the house; but will it accomplish the purpose aimed at? Such senators as Edmunds, Evarts, Hoar and others have grave doubts on the subject. The bill simply gives to the states the power to prohibit the opening and sale within their borders of certain articles brought in from other states or countries, whereas the senators referred to maintain that the power of enacting such an exclusion belongs exclusively to the national government and cannot be delegated to the states. Undoubtedly the Wilson bill, though it may pass congress, will therefore be out resisted by the original package and other liquor dealers in prohibition states and be soon broken down by another decision of the Supreme Court.

The speediest and most sensible way out of the muddle is to get a rehearing of the late case and have the Supreme Court reverse its decision. It was hastily made and there was but one majority of the court in its favor, while the opinions of the dissenting judges show that they had the better side of the law. A rehearing would be almost sure to bring a reversal.

Ex-Senator Wm. S. Morris of Galconda, Pope county, for years one of the best known and most influential Republicans of Southern Illinois, writes a strong letter to the Republican congressional committee of his district, declining to attend and address a convention of that district and announcing permanent withdrawal from the Republican party, being no longer able conscientiously to act with that party on the tariff question. Mr. Morris had represented his district twice in the lower house of the Illinois legislature and one term in the senate, and is considered one of the strongest men of his party in the state. His defection, it is said, will revolutionize his district.

The doctrine recently promulgated in his Pittsburgh and Boston post-prandial speeches by First Assistant P. M. General Clarkson, that "only a partisan can be interested in his country and be a patriot, and that partisans are the result of a proper distribution of the offices," is receiving pretty severe newspaper criticism. "According to this review," says one paper, "perquisites and patriotism are synonyms. The only way to make our people patriots is to create offices enough to go round." And another pithily says: "You can't get lower than that unless you stand on your head at the bottom of the bottomless pit."

G. W. CHILDS, the renowned millionaire publisher of the Philadelphia Ledger, places us under obligations for a copy of his "Recollections of General Grant," just published by the Lippincotts. It is an unpretentious little brochure of but 104 pages, but is rich with reminiscences of famous persons and accounts of exceedingly interesting possessions, and of public gifts and delightful occasions, all pervaded with the spirit of the generous giver who is sure to double his generosity by giving quickly. Artists are said always to paint themselves in their pictures, and Mr. CHILDS has unconsciously given us himself in his book.

When Chauncey M. Depew makes his World's fair speech at the grand Auditorium in Chicago next Friday evening perhaps he will explain what became of the bulk of the \$5,000,000 paid up New York World's fair subscription. The New York Sun states that of the \$10,000 that concern paid into the \$5,000,000 fair fund \$2,518,60 have been returned as its proportion of all that was left of the original subscription. So in conducting the fight with Chicago the committee must have gotten away with over three millions of that money. Where did it go to?

The state department at Washington has news from Mazatlan, Mexico, that Chinese are constantly arriving at that port in ship loads, and that most of them pass into the interior and work their way across the border into the United States. Out of a late ship load of 105, fifty confessed that their destination was Ohio.

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According to the 1st of June statement of the national debt, Uncle Sam owes to-day, less cash in the treasury, \$1,008,858,898.68, being a decrease since the 1st of May of \$6,664,871.60. The total cash in the treasury, June 1, was \$638,632,175.13, consisting mainly of gold and silver held for gold and silver certificates. The net cash balance on hand, available for appropriations, June 1, was \$36,901,791.85.

Partial returns from Monday's election in Oregon indicate the election of Pennoyes (Dem.) for governor, the reelection of Herman (Rep.) to congress and an even chance for the Democrats to carry the legislature.

The Episcopal convention of Ohio decided in favor of allowing women to vote at all parish meetings and to hold office in the church.

So Col. Plumb is getting the congressional bee in his bonnet again. Well, a jump from Hill to Plumb is progression—backward at a lively rate.